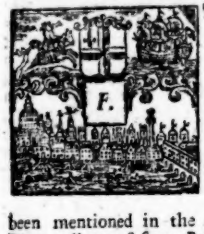
Numb. 830

The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn, Esq*;

SATURDAY September 1, 1744.

Conclusion of the Letter begun in our last, containing a Dialogue *between an Officer of the* Centurion *Man of War and his Friend.*



IF it be not too much Trouble, I should be glad to hear the Particulars of some of those *Little Matters* you mention.

V. The Principal was, a Ship of about 200 Tons Burthen, in our Passage between *Fernandez Isles* and *Payta*. She had on board her to the Value of 18,000 l. *Sterling* in Specie.

F. A larger Sum than has been mentioned in the Accounts hitherto published! They tell us of some *Persons of Distinction* taken at the same Time: Pray, what were They?

V. There were, among others, two beautiful *Spanish Ladies*, whom we afterwards landed at *Payta*.

F. We have an Old Ballad of a *Spanish Lady, how she loved an Englishman*: Did not the Presence of these *Fair ones* give Birth to some Scenes of *Gallantry* after your Distress?

V. Not in the least; we were all SCIPIO's. Never were Prisoners treated with more *Generosity* by every *Gentleman*, from the Commodore down to the meanest Officer: And as to the *Sailors*, they were not suffered to have the least Opportunity of offering them either *Injury* or *Affront*.

F. You mentioned the Want of Strength to make any *capital Attempt*, as was at first intended: Do you know what Places chiefly the Expedition was *originally* designed against?

V. Our Design was to have *swept the whole Coast of Chili Peru and Mexico*, which nothing could have hindered if *all the Squadron* had got round and kept together, and the *Men* had continued in Health and Spirit. But the first Place we had in View was *Baldivia*, a rich trading City, at the Bottom of a fine Bay of the same Name, in Lat. 39 Degrees 46 Minutes South. It is indeed the first Town of Consequence upon the South Sea: And by our Beginning with *that*, you will reasonably suppose we intended to spare nothing that was in our Power.

F. And what might this Town of *Payta* be, which was the only one that experienced the Fury of your Arms?

V. It consisted of about 150 good Houses, besides smaller for the poorer Sort of People, and had a *Fort*, with a *Garrison*.

F. One would think the *Inhabitants* of such a Town alone, without a *Garrison*, had been more than sufficient to have made head against 50 Men: How many *People* do you imagine there might be?

V. Why Faith, they did not give us the Opportunity of *telling them*: But we saw great Numbers next Morning upon the *adjacent Hills*, enough to have eaten us all for *Breakfast*.

F. You say *next Morning*: Was it in the Night then, that you performed this Enterprize?

V. It was: We enter'd the Town about *half an Hour after One* in the Morning, and were Masters of the Fort by *Two*.

F. You would oblige me in being a little *circumstantial* upon this Affair, as it is one of the most memorable of your Voyage.

V. With all my Heart. Two of the *Spanish Prisoners*, taken in one of the Prizes after we left *Fernandez*, undertook to be our Conductors: We had Orders to *shoot them* upon the first Suspicion of their having *deceived* or *betray'd* us: The Fellows knew the *Sentence* that hung over their Heads, and accordingly were *faithful*: As we could perceive the next Morning, they led us the *safest* and *best* Way up to the Fort: The People did not know our Numbers, and so fled, Governor, *Garrison* and all, after a little firing at us from the Governor's House and the Castle, in which they *kill'd* us one Man, and *wounded* three. The Governor was a *cowardly Poltroon*, that had not the common Spirit of *Errantry*, for which his Nation has been so famous, to protect the *Fair*; for we saw his own Lady carried off by a *Slave*. In short, when we came to the *Castle-gate*, where we expected a warm Resistance *Sword in Hand*, we found all open, and within side nothing but empty Apartments.

F. Had they no *Warning*, that you could learn, of your Coming?

V. Somebody escaped from one of their *Ships* that lay in the Harbour, as we came in with our *Boats*, and gave Notice to the Governor, which occasioned the *Firing* I mentioned.

F. What Ships had they then in the Harbour?

V. A considerable Number: I did not tell them, but I believe *twelve* or *fifteen*. They were all either *burnt* or sent to the *Bottom*.

F. It is said you were *three Days* in the Town: I wonder the Inhabitants in that Time did not learn your *Strength*, and come down upon you from the Mountains.

V. We were *more numerous* the very next Day after taking it, when the *Commodore* came in with his Ship.

F. And did you destroy the *whole Town* when you came away?

V. All but the Shells of their *Churches*. You know our Commission was to *burn, sink, destroy*, and do the Enemy all the *Mischief* in our Power. It was but ungrateful Sort of Work to a *humane Disposition*: But Humanity must not be *too much* consulted upon such Occasions. However, we did not kill any of the *poor People*.

F. How did the *Sailors* behave during the three Days they lived thus *at large*?

V. Contrary to their usual Custom, with *tolerable Temperance* in the midst of *great Plenty* of very good Liquors.

F. You touched but slightly just now upon the *great Storm* at *Cape Horn*, and the *fatal Sickness* that attended it. Did you attribute the *latter* to the *former*?

V. It was in a *great Measure* to be attributed to it. The Violence of the Tempest obliged us to keep the Hatches shut, so that we had almost a total *Stagnation of Air*, which of course grew every Day fouler and fouler. Besides, the Motion of the Ship was such, that we could not dress the *Provisions* we had, nor ever light a *Fire*: so that what *Flesh* was eaten, we were obliged to eat it *raw*.

F. I think the *Ventilators* were not invented, or at least not made public, when you went out. This Storm would have afforded a most excellent *Experiment* of their *Use* and *Benefit*.

V. Since I came home I have heard of these *Machines*, and believe that one of them might have been of great Service to us.—But I would not have you think we were quite void of *Invention* ourselves on this melancholy Occasion: We made the best Ventilators our Circumstances would admit of, which were broad Pieces of *thin Boards*, shaped at one End into a *Handle*. These a certain Number of Men were employed to wave backwards and forwards, in order to *agitate the infected Air*. I believe the Expedient might afford us some little Advantage.

F. We have had here very *different Opinions* about the Ships that returned, after they had got through the Straights of *La Maire*, there having been no *satisfactory Reason* assigned why *they* might not have pursued the Voyage, as well as *you* who did.

V. It was impossible for *us*, till we came home, to know what had happened to the Ships that *left us*: But by what we have since learned, for my *own Part*, who went thro' all, I cannot see why *they* might not have done it with *equal Success*, if they had not been more careful of his *Majesty's Ships*, and *themselves*.—But perhaps *our Sufferings*, and the *Disappointment* we met with, in not being able to accomplish *all* we intended, may make me a less *impartial Judge* of these Matters, than those who hear *both Sides*, and were not themselves at all *concerned*.—We are ready enough likewise to blame the *Crew* of the *Wager*, and defend the *Captain*, who proposed *following us* in the Schooner, rather than making the Straights of *Magellan*; because the Addition of *so many Men* would have been a great Help to the Service: We are even apt to think, that if Captain *Cheap* comes home, he will remove the *Censure* that has been thrown upon his own *Obstinacy*, and fix it upon the *Disobedience* of those under him.—But in this too we may be *thought* prejudiced, and therefore can only wish to have the Matter *fairly cleared up*.

F. I thank you, Sir, for all this *Information*. Does any Thing more recur to you that was *remarkable*, during this Voyage?

V. After we had been cruising off *Aquapulco* for some time (or rather, after we had lain at *Chiquatan*, to get Information of the *Aquapulco* Ship's coming out) and saw nothing worth *staying longer for*, we fell into the *Trade Winds*, and had a most pleasant Passage, till by some Means or other, I cannot say what, we got *out of these Winds*, met once more with bad Weather, which occasioned another *Sickness*, and were a long time before we could get into them again, to pursue our Voyage.

F. The next Land you made, I suppose, was *Tinian* before mention'd, where you were *marooned*.*

V. It was: But before we got thither we sunk the *Gloucester*, and took her Men on Board us. She had six Foot Water in the Hold before it was discover'd, and must have *foundered*, with all her Souls, if we had not been near to relieve her. Indeed, it providentially happened, that these People were *more than once* obliged to us during the Voyage. But upon their coming on board us, *we say as Passengers only*, and being with us when the *Aquapulco Prize* was taken, a Claim is founded by their *Officers* that must have a *legal Decision*.

F. You returned to *China* after taking this Prize. Have you nothing farther to gratify a *Curiosity* that I am afraid begins to grow *impertinent*?

V. Not in the least I assure you. To relate the Customs and Manners of the *Chinese* would be *superfluous*, after so much has been written concerning them. I will only mention that with regard to us, they took us at first for *Pyrates*: But when they found the contrary, and saw us bring in an Enemy's Ship, they *honestly* and *generously* made us pay *near double* for all we had of them, because they knew we had a great deal of *Money*.

F. The *Chinese*, I think, were the only considerable Nation with whom you had any *Commerce*, or of whom you got any *Knowledge*.

V. The only considerable *Nation* indeed; and they, you know, are very shy of admitting *Strangers* into their Affairs. As to the rest, we can say little more than that we set out *Westward*, went round the *World*, and came home from the *East*: The only Places we touched at, in a Voyage of 44 or 45 Months (about 30 of which we were fairly out at Sea) having been at *Madeira*, the Island of *St. Catharine* on the Coast of *Brasil*, Port St. *Julian* in *Terra Magellanica*, *Fernandez* Isles in the South Sea, *Payta*, the Island of *Quibo*, *Chiquatan* (which the Natives write *Xiquatan*) about two Degrees North West of *Aquapulco*, *Tinian*, *Macau* and *Canton* in *China*, and the *Dutch* Settlement at the *Cape of Good Hope*.

F. From the last of these Places I bid you heartily *welcome!*

V. I believe we come welcome to every body, as we come *rich*. And indeed we have in general been as glad to see our *Friends*, as they have been to see *us*. The Want of a *soft Companion* has induced several of the Crew, whom I do not chuse to mention by Name, to forgive some *Slips* of their Yoke Fellows during Absence, though they brought the *Evidences* of them in their Arms down to *Portsmouth*.

This, Mr. *Spectator*, is all I thought worth recording of my Friend's Conversation, whose Leave I have for sending it to You, I am, &c.

D. D.

* *My Correspondent must give me leave to observe here, as he relates by Memory, that he has made a small Mistake or two in regard to this* Marooning. *It was not a* Boat *belonging to the Ship, but a* Pinnace *they had taken, which they endeavour'd to fit out after their Ship had left them, and that the* Number of Men *marooned, instead of* 150, *was only* 111. *These Particulars I have learned since my last Paper, from one who has also been the Voyage.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Aſtracan, July 15. An Engliſh Company of Merchants, eſtabliſh'd within theſe two Years in Ruſſia, ſent Capt. Elton with a conſiderable Sum of Money into Perſia; but inſtead of executing his Commiſſion to promote the Commerce of his Country, he enter'd into the Service of the Schach Nadir, who found him very much to his good liking, and heaped upon him Preſents and Honours, more particularly becauſe he had built a Man of War upon the Caſpian Sea. The Government having been inform'd of theſe Particulars, put a Stop to the Engliſh Sailors from going to ſerve in the Caſpian Sea, for fear the Schach, by the Aid of thoſe People, ſhould be put upon building of more Ships.

Moſcow, July 31. We are all in a Hurry here, in getting Things ready for the Empreſs's Journey to Kiow. None of the foreign Miniſters are to follow her Imperial Majeſty thither. The Lord Tyrawley receiv'd this Week two Couriers from London, whoſe Diſpatches he has communicated to the Miniſtry: They relate to the Negotiations ſet on foot for renewing the old Conventions between Great Britain, Ruſſia, and the Houſe of Auſtria; but his Excellency has been given to underſtand, that no great Progreſs can be made in this Affair, until after the Empreſs's Return from Moſcow.

Stockholm, Aug. 21. We have had no Intelligence of the Ruſſian Troops ſince they ſail'd from the Iſland of Aland: All that we hear is, that before the Fleet ſet ſail, General Keith receiv'd the ultimate Orders concerning the Deſtination of thoſe Troops.

We are actually getting ready 100 Pieces of Iron Cannon, 18 Pounders, for the King of Pruſſia, which are to be tranſported to Germany before the End of the Autumn.

Hamburg, Aug. 28. The laſt Letters from Stockholm ſay, that Count Teſſin having ſent thither the King of Pruſſia's Manifeſto, his Swediſh Majeſty had reſolv'd, upon the Receipt thereof, to permit the Landgrave William of Heſſe Caſſel to furniſh likewiſe the Emperor with a large Body of Troops, in order to be employ'd in ſuch manner as his Imperial Majeſty ſhall think fit.

Pirna in Saxony, Aug. 24. The King of Pruſſia arriv'd the 19th Inſtant at Biſchorfſwerda with the firſt Column of his Army: Yeſterday and this Day his Pruſſian Majeſty's Troops paſs'd the Elb here, with their Artillery and Baggage, and To-morrow the Army enters Bohemia by the Circle of Leitmaritz, in order to march directly to Prague.

Berlin, Aug. 25. The Expreſs which the Earl of Hyndford ſent to London with the News of the Steps taken by the King, in regard to the Affairs of the Empire, being come back, his Excellency went immediately to Count Podewils, with whom he had a Conference that laſted above two Hours. We are aſſur'd that he declar'd to the Count, 'That he was expreſly charg'd by his 'Britannick Majeſty, to proteſt againſt the March of 'the Pruſſian Troops; and that the King of Great Bri-'tain could not ſee, with Indifference, the Emperor's 'Name made uſe of in order to increaſe the Troubles 'in Germany; but that he would endeavour to take 'Meaſures, with his Allies, to oppoſe it.' To which it is ſaid Count Podewils anſwer'd in the King's Name, 'That his Majeſty's Troops take the Field with no 'View but to defend the lawfully elected Emperor 'againſt all and every one, to reſtore him to his Here-'ditary Dominions, and to maintain the Imperial Au-'thority in the Empire.' The Earl of Hyndford has ſent another Courier to London with this Anſwer.

Berlin, Aug. 26. The Soldiers have had their Pay augmented a Penny a Day; they have now Three-pence Half-penny; and as they are furniſh'd with Bread and Meat, they are, perhaps, as well paid as any Troops in Europe.

Hanover, Aug. 24. Orders are arriv'd here from the King of Great Britain, to quarter in this Electorate the 10,000 Troops of Munſter which his Britannick Majeſty has taken into his Pay. Beſides this Body, there are in this Electorate 5 or 6000 National Troops, which are to be augmented to 8000.

Hanover, Aug. 25. By our Advices from Vienna we find that the King of Pruſſia's Manifeſto has produced there a quite contrary Effect to what was intended by it, the Queen having contented herſelf with ſaying, when ſhe was told of the Reſolutions taken by the King of Pruſſia, *That he acted like a fair Enemy, in giving Notice of his Deſigns before-hand.* They confeſs that they had been much more ſurpriz'd, had the Pruſſians taken the Route of Sileſia, inſtead of marching through Saxony; becauſe, in ſuch a Caſe, it being doubtful whether they were deſign'd againſt Poland or Bohemia, unleſs they pleas'd to declare their Intention, the Court of Vienna would have been at a Stand which way to turn; and though it might even then have taken ſome Precautions, yet it would not have been in ſo good a Poſture of Defence as the King of Pruſſia will now find it in. Nevertheleſs we acknowledge, that the Pruſſian Troops may poſſibly make ſome Progreſs before the Inſurgents of Hungary can join the Queen's Army, though we are aſſur'd that the Prince of Hilbourghauſen is actually on his March for Bohemia at the Head of 30,000 Croatians; but we flatter ourſelves that when all the Reinforcements arrive, the Queen's Army will be above 120,000 ſtrong, and not only able to make the Pruſſians loſe all their Advantages, but even to carry Fire and Sword into the Heart of the Dominions of the Houſe of Brandenbourg.

Manheim, Aug. 25. It is ſaid here, that the French will not enter Germany; that, on the contrary, Part of their Army will be ſent back to the Low Countries, and Part into Italy; that all the German Forces in the French Pay will be incorporated into the Emperor's Army, repaſs the Rhine, and march to Francfort; where they will be join'd by 6000 Heſſians, 5000 of our Troops, and 4000 of the Duke of Wirtemberg's; at the Head of which Army the Emperor will enter Bavaria, while the Pruſſians make a powerful Diverſion in Bohemia.

From the Auſtrian Camp at Otterſdorff, Aug. 24.

Prince Charles of Lorrain having receiv'd Advice the 20th Inſtant, that 16,000 Pruſſians had enter'd Bohemia by the County of Glatz, and that a greater Number were marching thro' Saxony and Luſatia, in all about 80,000 Men, his Royal Highneſs call'd a Council of War the next Day, conſiſting of all the Generals of Horſe and Foot, and all the Lieutenant-Generals. After acquainting them with this News, as well as with the Treaty of Francfort, [That Treaty was concluded and publickly known before Prince Charles paſs'd the Rhine; ſo that if the Court of Vienna had not been infatuated that Paſſage had not taken place] (and that the Imperial Army with the German Regiments in the French Service were to paſs the Rhine, in order to join the Palatines, Heſſians and other Auxiliaries to the Emperor, with a Deſign to cut off all Communication between Germany and our Army, and ſo put it out of our Power to ſuccour the Queen's Hereditary Countries) he aſk'd the Opinion of every one, in regard to the Meaſures to be taken. All agreed that they ſhould by all Means prevent Count Seckendorff, by repaſſing the Rhine without Loſs of Time: Some added, that as a Victory could not be gain'd without loſing a good Number of Men, it would be only weakening ourſelves to no Purpoſe ſhould we venture a Battle, becauſe, at the beſt, we ſhould afterwards be oblig'd to repaſs the Rhine, in order to ſave the Hereditary Countries and her Majeſty's Crown, General Bathiani not being ſtrong enough to ſtop the King of Pruſſia. However, the Prince tarry'd till the 23d, in hopes of coming to Blows with the French, having even drawn up his Army in Battle Array for that Purpoſe: [How is this to be reconcil'd with what is ſaid above, viz. that they ought by no means to fight, ſince there was nothing to be got by it.] But having perceiv'd that the Enemy avoided a Battle, in order to follow Count Seckendorff's Project for paſſing the Rhine, his Royal Highneſs reſolv'd at laſt to repaſs the River the 23d in the Evening, the Baggage and Equipages being already paſs'd over. We march'd that Day to Benheim, where all the Cavalry paſs'd over leiſurely towards Sun-ſet. The Infantry, who follow'd them, form'd a Hollow-Square. All the Grenadiers of the Army and the Pandours form'd the Rear-Guard, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Count Daun. The Enemy attack'd the Rear Guard very furiouſly, but Count Daun receiv'd them with a general Diſcharge of Small-Arms, which laid about 400 of them in the Duſt; after which Salute they did not advance an Inch further to follow us; and this Morning our whole Army got into this Camp. As we paſs'd the Rhine almoſt without any Loſs, ſo we have repaſs'd it in the ſame Manner, having loſt but 32 Men. A glorious Retreat! if ever there was ſuch a Thing in the World, the whole united Forces of the Allies having been Spectators of it, without being able to diſturb or prevent it. By this Step we have a free Communication with the Veldt Marſhal Barbiani. The Prince reckons to advance towards the Neckar, in order to deprive Count Seckendorff of a Communication with the Pruſſians, and that we may alſo be at hand to ſend the neceſſary Reinforcements to Bohemia.

Francfort, Aug. 27. Yeſterday we heard that Prince Charles of Lorrain's Army began to repaſs the Rhine the 23d Inſtant in the Afternoon, and continued filing off all Night, in order to take Poſt at Raſtadt. The ſame Day about Eleven at Night, a Brigadier in the Imperial Troops, preceded by 12 Poſtillions blowing their Horns, arriv'd here with the News, that the Enemy's Rear-Guard, conſiſting of all the Grenadiers of the Army, had been attack'd in its Retreat; that upwards of 3000 Men had been kill'd on the Spot; that 1500 had deſerted, and were come to Count Seckendorff; that two large Boats, in which were 1000 Auſtrians, ſunk in the River, and that General Nadaſti, with 1000 of his Men, was cut off from the reſt of the Army, and forc'd to fly into a Wood, where the French have ſurrounded him. The ſame Expreſs alſo reports, that Count Seckendorff has paſs'd the Rhine at Germerſheim with a large Body of Troops, and that Marſhal Coigny was likewiſe paſſing it at Fort Louis. Nevertheleſs we ſee ſome Letters, wherein it is ſaid that the Auſtrians have not loſt above 1500 Men.

Hague, Aug. 31. The Abbe de la Ville, the French Miniſter, receiv'd an Expreſs the 29th Inſtant, with the following Advices from Alſace, dated the 24th.

'Yeſterday our Troops entirely defeated the Rear 'Guard of Prince Charles's Army. Out of 32 Com-'panies of Grenadiers, which his Royal Highneſs had 'poſted in Redoubts, to cover his Retreat, but a very 'ſmall Number eſcap'd. We have taken ſeveral Pieces 'of Cannon from the Enemy. Their Army repaſs'd the 'Rhine laſt Night, with great Precipitation, having 'burnt or broke their Bridges, for want of Time to 'draw them over after them; ſo that a Body of Troops, 'which did not reach the Banks of the Rhine ſoon 'enough, betook themſelves to the Foreſt of Hanau, 'where they are ſurrounded by a Detachment of our 'Army. A great many Deſerters arrive every Hour in 'our Camp. We are going to paſs the Rhine, along 'with Count Seckendorff's Army, in order to purſue 'the Enemy. It is reckon'd that this Retreat has coſt 'Prince Charles not leſs than 3000 Men.

Hague, Sept. 1. We hear from Metz that the King of France is ſo well recover'd, that he gives Audience to the Foreign Miniſters; and that his Majeſty will go to Straſbourg before he returns to Verſailles.

Antwerp, Aug. 31. Letters from very good Hands at Rome ſay, that 14 Tranſports with Troops from Tuſcany are arriv'd at Civita Vecchia; and that ſince the ſurprizing of the Camp of Velletri, Prince Lobkowitz has order'd thoſe Troops to be landed at Netruno, and not at Oſtia, as was deſign'd at firſt.

Bruſſels, Aug. 31. Count Saxe's Army, and that of the Allies, remain very quiet. Several Eſtaffettes are arriv'd here, and bring Advice, that Marſhal Maillebois will return into Weſtphalia, at the Head of 30,000 Men; that Marſhal Seckendorff, being reinforced by 15 Battalions, and 8 Squadrons of French Troops, is actually advancing towards Bavaria, and that Prince Charles of Lorrain has repaſs'd the Rhine.

Liſbon, July 28. The King has been at the Hot Baths for theſe ten Days; he has had, ſince he went thither, another Fit of his Diſtemper, but recovered by copious Bleedings. There is arrived lately, in the Height of this Port, a Squadron of 12 Men of War, which we apprehend is intended to eſcort the great Convoy of Proviſions and Ammunition intended for the Fleet of Admiral Matthews, and which is certainly to ſail To-morrow. Our Naval Armament is carried on with as great Diligence and Secrecy as ever; the Captains themſelves do not know their Deſtination; but as the Squadron will be ready to ſail in three Weeks time, we cannot now be long in the Dark.

Madrid, Aug. 11. The King's Squadron, which ſail'd from Carthagena the 14th of laſt Month, return'd thither ten or twelve Days after: It is ſaid it went out only to intercept a Convoy that was going to Admiral Matthews; but the Commandant hearing it was paſs'd by and out of Reach, thought proper to return to Carthagena.

From the Auſtrian Camp at Nemi, Aug. 12. Prince Lobkowitz divided his Army into three Bodies the 10th Inſtant in the Night, after having cannonaded the Enemy all the preceding Day; and while the Spaniards and Neapolitans were dreaming of nothing but the Embarkation making at Fiumicino, he cauſ'd the Hill of Artemiſio to be inveſted by one of theſe Corps, commanded by General Platz. At the ſame Time General Brown, with ſix Battalions, ſix Companies of Grenadiers, 1000 Sclavonians, a Regiment of Horſe and another of Huſſars, march'd without Noiſe through the Vineyards and by the old Appenine Road, in order to ſurprize Velletri. This ſucceeded very well; for the Detachment being arriv'd at the Gate, on the Side of Naples, it was quickly broke open, and the Place enter'd, where a great many Men were made Priſoners, and ſeveral Magazines burnt, while the Spaniards and Neapolitan Horſe that encamp'd near the Town were put to the Sword. General Andreaſi, who was charg'd with the third Attack at the Intrenchment of the Capuchins, arriv'd two Hours later than the other Troops, on account of the Badneſs of the Roads, and other Difficulties attending a March in the Dark. While Count Brown was attacking Velletri, the Bravery of

the Officers and Soldiers of the Corps under General Platz, who were only design'd for a falſe Attack, render'd it, in ſome Meaſure, a real one, by making themſelves Maſters of the firſt and ſecond Intrenchments, notwithſtanding the great Fire made by the Enemy: They had even got as far as the laſt Intrenchment, when the prodigious Quantity of Bombs and Stones pour'd down upon them from the Top of the ſame, determin'd Prince Lobkowitz to order General Platz to retreat; which he did in very good Order. In the ſurpriſing of Velletri, the King of the Two Sicilies Perſon would have been very much expos'd, if his Generals had not order'd Troops to puſh up to his Aſſiſtance. In this Affair we have entirely ruin'd ſeven Regiments, eſpecially the Queen's, and thoſe of Sagunto and Bourbon, Dragoons. It is reckon'd that this Action has coſt the Enemy 4000 Men. General Count Mariani is made Priſoner, with about 100 other Officers, and about 800 private Men. We have taken twelve Pair of Colours and Standards, and near eight hundred Horſes, beſides a great Number which we ham-ſtring'd: In fine, we plunder'd and burnt all that Part of their Camp occupied by the Cavalry. On our Side we reckon about 500 Men kill'd, wounded, and ſtray'd.

Rome, Aug. 12. According to the Accounts that are brought us by a Courier from Velletri, who is juſt arriv'd, the Auſtrians have no great Need to boaſt of their late Attempt; the Count de Gages was gone to viſit the Poſts on the Mountains; the Duke de Caſtro-Pignano had the Charge of the King's Perſon, and the Town; in which he behav'd himſelf very well, and made a vigorous Defence, without running into Confuſion. The Count de Gages, on the firſt News of the Attempt, threw four Battalions into the City, which had a very good Effect; and the King of the Two Sicilies being once diſengag'd, put himſelf at the Head of the Spaniſh Guards, and repair'd immediately to the Retrenchments, where the Diſpute continu'd very warm for about an Hour; when a Shower of Royal Grenades from the Top of the Mountain Artemiſio, drove the Auſtrians into their Camp, and put an End to an Action of ſeven Hours Continuance. They inſiſt, that the Auſtrians have ſuffer'd conſiderably; that they have not loſt leſs than 1000 Men, among whom are Major-General Novati, and Col. Stambach.

Rome, Aug. 13. Capt. Long, who commands the Engliſh Squadron on the Coaſts of the Eccleſiaſtick State is arriv'd in Prince Lobkowitz's Camp at Nemi, in order to concert with that General the Execution of an Attempt upon ſome Port of the Kingdom of Naples. Prince Lobkowitz has reinforced the Poſt of Albano with 200 Croatians, and forbid them, at the ſame Time, under ſevere Penalties, to give the Inhabitants the leaſt Cauſe of Complaint. As the Chevalier de St. George has a Palace there, the Pope has taken very kindly this Proceeding of the Auſtrian General, and ſent him his Thanks for it. His Highneſs is ſtrongly ſolicited by ſome Neapolitan Malecontents in his Army, to file off towards Abruzzia, and endeavour to penetrate on that Side into the Kingdom of Naples: They exhauſt all their Rhetorick to make him reliſh this Propoſal, and to perſuade him that it is the only way to ſucceed in forming a Party in that Kingdom: But as the Auſtrians cannot decamp, unleſs they force their Enemies to decamp firſt, we don't know how far Prince Lobkowitz may be influenced by theſe Malecontents. The Chevalier's ſecond Son has not appear'd in publick for ſome Time paſt, which makes us give Credit to the Report ſpread within theſe few Days, that he is in his Sicilian Majeſty's Army. His eldeſt Brother is ſtill abſent, and we don't expect him here again 'till the Cloſe of the Campaign on the Rhine or in Flanders, if he even comes then.

Extract of a private Letter from his Sardinian Majeſty's Camp at Bercetto, Aug. 13.

'Demont ſurrender'd on the 17th, by an Accident. 'A red hot Bullet ſet fire to the Governor's Apartment; 'and as it was next to the great Magazines of Powder, 'the Garriſon were forced to ſurrender immediately, in 'order to obtain the Aſſiſtance of the Enemy to extin-'guiſh the Fire; without which the Place had infalli-'bly blown up.'

Extract of a Letter from the combin'd Army in the Alps, Aug. 20.

'The 18th Inſtant, at Eight o'Clock in the Evening, 'we took Demont, and made the Garriſon Priſoners of 'War, conſiſting of 1100 Men: We loſt but five Men. 'The Fort is no way damag'd, and we have found in 'it 58 Pieces of Cannon, 14 Mortars, and a great Quan-'tity of warlike Stores and Proviſions. The Prince of 'Conti, who will accept, only during the War, the 'Penſion of 75,000 Ducats offer'd him by the Court of 'Spain, is marching the Army down into the Plain of 'Coni, which Place may hold out eight Days at moſt, 'and then we ſhall go directly to Turin, which is but 'three or four Days March from it. We have impos'd 'Contributions in Piedmont to the Value of ſeveral 'Millions of Livres.'

PLANTATION NEWS.

To his Excellency JAMES GLEN, *Eſq; Governor in Chief, and Captain-General in and over his Majeſty's Province of South Carolina.*

The humble Petition of the ſeveral Inhabitants of Charles Town, ſheweth,

THAT we have receiv'd certain Advices, that War has been lately declar'd between the King of Great Britain and the French King: That his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleas'd to furniſh this Province with Cannon, and Warlike Stores, at a great Expence, in order to fortify and ſecure Charles Town; which is the only Repoſitory of the Magazines, and other Neceſſaries for our Defence in War; and is the principal Harbour in this Province, and moſt capable of being made a Place of Defence from the Number of its Inhabitants. Yet the Fortifications in and about Charles Town are very far from being compleated; and are ſtill liable to be eaſily ſurpriz'd by any Enemy that ſhall make an Attempt on the ſame. That we have the ſtrongeſt Reaſon to apprehend, that the Spaniards at the Havannah and St. Auguſtine have been, for ſome Time paſt, raiſing Forces in order to make a formidable Expedition againſt this Province, and the Colony of Georgia; to which, we may juſtly apprehend, they may be greatly animated and encourag'd by the Subjects of the French King; that if we had no certain Advices, that any Armament or Em-

The ſame Day died, at his Lodgings at Brampton near Chelſea, in the 84th Year of his Age, Thomas Cockburn, Eſq; a Gentleman of a very large Fortune in the County of Glouceſter.

Larkation was actually, at preſent, on Foot, or deſign'd againſt us, yet this expos'd Frontier, always in Time of War, both with France and Spain, muſt be expos'd to ſudden Attempts; and that therefore, we conceive it is abſolutely neceſſary, that the Capital of the Province, where the Enemy will have the greateſt Temptation to make an Attack, ought to be ſecur'd, as well as the Circumſtances of the Province will admit;

Therefore your Petitioners humbly pray your Excellency, with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council, to make ſuch Proviſion for the immediate and preſent Defence of Charles Town, as ſhall be thought abſolutely neceſſary; and your Petitioners humbly hope, that, in due Time, you will recommend the ſame to the Conſideration of the General Aſſembly. But, as we conceive, the Exigency of the Caſe to be preſſing, your Petitioners further pray, that Orders be forthwith given, to erect ſuch Works as ſhall be thought immediately practicable, to prevent a ſudden Surprize; and can be rais'd by the voluntary Contribution of your Petitioners, and other the Inhabitants of Charles Town.

And your Petitioners, as in Duty bound, ſhall ever pray, &c.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Aug. 20. The Effects of the Storm laſt Monday have been very great, ſeveral Springs, never known before, with ſtrong Currents have burſt from Arthur's Seat; and in the Country the Damage has been extraordinary.

They write from Campbeltoun, that the Ship Welcome, of Briſtol, Thomas Chedſay, Maſter, which was ſtranded on the Iſland of Iſlay in October laſt, is now luckily got off by the Merchants of Campbeltoun, and lies at the Key there, ready to be repair'd.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Briſtol, Aug. 25. The French Eaſt-India Man, mention'd to have been taken by the Leoſtoff Man of War, had on board 760 Hogſheads of Sugar, and 150 Tons of Coffee, and offer'd to be ranſom'd at 800,000 Dollars.

LONDON.

'Tis ſaid that ſeveral new Regiments of Horſe and Foot, will ſpeedily be rais'd in Great Britain.

Tueſday Night Advice came to the Eaſt-India Houſe of the ſafe Arrival of the following Ships, viz. the Harrington, late Jenkins, and the Haſlingfield, Haldane, both from China; the Princeſs of Wales, Harry, from Bombay; the Heathcote, Cape, and the Exeter, Weſton, both from Coaſt and Bay; the Princeſs Amelia, Martin, from Fort St. George; and the Royal Guardian, Earl Benſon, from Bencoolen.

The ſaid Ships ſailed from the Iſland of St. Helena on the 25th of June; and came under Convoy of the Hector and Sutherland Men of War.

The Lords of the Admiralty have order'd 2000 more Hands to be employ'd in fitting out the Ships now building in the River, who are all order'd to work double Tides.

Tueſday Orders were given that the Treaſure taken by Commodore Anſon in the South-Seas, ſhould be divided into Shares, and the ſeveral Captors be paid one Half of their Dividend that Day Month, and the Remainder in December next.

The Lords of the Admiralty have order'd ſix Ships of the Line to be mann'd and victuall'd with all Expedition, each of whom is to carry 150 Marines; two Bomb Veſſels and a Fire-Ship are likewiſe to be got ready to join them, in order to go on ſome extraordinary Expedition.

The Right Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Capt. William Gordon, to be Commander of the Ludlowcaſtle Man of War, of forty Guns.

Tueſday Mr. Ware, a Merchant at Lynn in Norfolk, was married at St. Paul's Cathedral to Miſs Frances Clifton, Daughter and Heireſs of the late Roger Clifton, of Petersfield in Hampſhire, Eſq; an agreeable young Lady with a Fortune of 20,000 l.

Tueſday died of a lingering Illneſs, at his Houſe in Groſvenor-Square, the Right Hon. Henry Coote, Earl of Montrath in the Kingdom of Ireland, and Member in the preſent Parliament for the Borough of Heydon in Yorkſhire, which he likewiſe repreſented in the laſt Parliament.

An Expreſs is gone to his Son, the Lord Viſcount Coote, a Minor, and now on his Travels in foreign Parts, with the Account of his Lordſhip's Death.

Laſt Tueſday Mr. Swaine, an eminent wholeſale Diſtiller in Newgate-Street, and one of the Common-Council-Men for Farringdon Within, was married to Miſs Dutch, of Spital-Fields, a very agreeable Lady with a Fortune of 5000 l.

Tueſday Mr. Samuel Maſon, Steward to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, was married at St. Peter's, Cornhill, to Miſs Maria Malloy, of Crutched-Fryars; an agreeable young Lady with a Fortune of 10,000 l.

On Saturday laſt died at his Lodgings in Gray's-Inn-Lane, Mr. Weſt, formerly an eminent Attorney in Lincoln's-Inn, but having acquir'd a plentiful Fortune in that Occupation, retir'd from Buſineſs ſome Time ſince.

Thurſday ſe'nnight died at Mill-Bank, Weſtminſter, Mr. Harris, chief Brewer to Mr. Croſs's Brewhouſe. By his Will he has left Twenty Pounds each to the Children of the Women he gave away in Marriage, which are no ſmall Number; he hath likewiſe left ſeveral Legacies to Relations and Acquaintance, and Gloves and Aprons to all the Men belonging to the ſaid Brewhouſe, who are to attend at his Funeral; and the Bulk of his Fortune, which is very conſiderable, he has left to a Relation.

On Monday laſt died of a Fever, at Greenwich, Capt. Dandridge, Capt. of the Mary Gally, a 40 Gun Ship, lying there, which is ſpeedily to ſail for the Weſt-Indies, where ſhe is to be ſtation'd for three Years; and on Tueſday there was a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordſhips were pleaſed to appoint Capt. Swanton to ſucceed him.

The Lord Biſhop of Cheſter has appointed the Rev. Mr. Leigh Maſſey to be Rector of Aſhton, in the County of Cheſter, void by the Death of the laſt Incumbent.

We hear from Carliſle, that the Grand Jury, and other Gentlemen aſſembled there the laſt Aſſizes, for the Encouragement of the Woollen Manufacture of the County of Cumberland, agreed for the future not to furniſh the ſucceeding Sheriffs with any Liveries but what ſhall be made of their own Cloth, of a dark browniſh Colour turn'd up and lin'd with Red.

They write from Norwich, that laſt Week the Rev. Mr. Miſſenden, Lecturer of Great Yarmouth, was Inſtituted, by the Lord Biſhop of Norwich, to the Rectory of Woodton in the County of Norfolk, and Barſham in the County of Suffolk. The Rev. Mr. Eglinton, to the Rectory of Hockwold cum Wilton in Norfolk. The Rev. Mr. Cornwallis, to the Rectory of Preſworth in Suffolk. The Rev. Mr. Deriſley, Vicar of Houghton, to the Rectory of Southmere in the ſame County.

On Saturday laſt —— Williams, Eſq; of Maidſtone in Kent, was ſtopp'd in his Chariot, on Shooter's-Hill, by four Foot-pads, who robb'd him of his Watch and Money. The ſame Fellows robb'd two other Coaches that Afternoon, and then made off.

On Saturday the Son of Mr. Philips, of James-ſtreet near the Haymarket, having gone into the Place in the ſaid Street where the unſold Hay is lodg'd, for a future Marker, he ſtruck one of the Horſes that had juſt drawn a Cart in, which occaſion'd the Creature to rear up, and then fling at him with his Hind Feet, one of which ſtruck the Boy ſo violently on the Breaſt, that he was kill'd on the Spot.

We don't yet find any mention in the Dutch Gazettes of an *Anſwer* to Mr. T——r's late Memorial, nor is there any Extract from that Memorial inſerted in the ſaid Gazettes; from whence one may conjecture that the States have charg'd the News-Writers in Holland not to meddle with it; and if this ſhould be true, we may conclude that their High Mightineſſes are not diſpos'd to deviate from *De Witt's* Maxims.

Letters from Jamaica ſay, that Sir Chaloner Ogle was gone on a Cruize with eight Men of War, and that all his Majeſty's Ships had left that Iſland, except two, who had been ſtation'd by the Admiral to guard the Trade; ſo that the People daily expected French Prizes to be ſent in there.

It is ſaid that 6000 Marines will ſpeedily be rais'd for the Service of the Colonies abroad, viz. 2000 for Jamaica, 1000 for Georgia, 1000 for Carolina, 1000 for Barbadoes, and 1000 for New-England, in order to protect them from French Invaſions.

There are Letters in Town which give an Account, that Commodore Warren (who had been at New-York) was, when theſe Letters were dated, at the Iſland of Martinico with ſome Men of War, and had block'd up their Privateers, ſo as to prevent their going to Sea.

By Letters from Jamaica, dated June 26th, there is Advice, that Sir Chaloner Ogle had taken four French Ships off Hiſpaniola, and a Spaniſh Settee, richly laden with Dollars, whom he had ſent by the Adventure, and a Sloop to Jamaica.

His Majeſty's Sloop the Baltimore has taken a rich Ship from Bourdeaux, carrying fourteen Guns, and ninety Men, after an Engagement of two Hours, wherein the French had ten Men kill'd, and ſeveral wounded, and carried her into Liſbon.

Monday came Advice, that Capt. Pipon, in the Tygris Privateer, who purſu'd the two French Ships, (of which he was inform'd by the Salamander) had the good Fortune to come up with one of them, called the La Veſtalle, laden with Sugar, Indigo, &c. and has brought her into Torbay. He took her off Cape Ortugal, without any Reſiſtance; for as ſoon as the French Captain ſaw the Tygris approaching, he went into his Boat, with all his Crew, except one Sailor, and got on Shore.

Thurſday the Merchants receiv'd certain Advice, that the Fame Privateer, Capt. Cummins, reported to be taken, has taken two French Prizes, and carried them into Liſbon.

They write from Newcaſtle, that the Soleil, a large French Privateer of twenty-four Carriage, beſides Swivel Guns, and 300 Men, belonging to Dunkirk, is taken by one of our Men of War, after an obſtinate Reſiſtance, and carried into Leith.

A French Erigantine, with 90 Tons of Wine, is taken by the Princeſs Auguſta Privateer and ſent into Falmouth. The ſaid Privateer likewiſe burnt three French Veſſels in Bourdeaux River.

We hear that the Rye Privateer, Capt. Serjeant, has taken a Daniſh Ship laden with Plank, Ball, Iron, &c. bound to Dunkirk.

The Diſpatch Privateer, Capt. Ballanie, has taken a French Banker, which was ranſom'd for 100,000 Livres.

The Mary Serjeant, from Antigua for London, was taken by a French Privateer the 17th Inſtant, and carried into Granville.

Extract of a Letter from Dunkirk, dated Aug. 28.

'The Army that was encamp'd here, conſiſting of '15,000 Men, receiv'd Orders to decamp forthwith, 'and march directly to reinforce Count Saxe; by 'which Reinforcement they expect to be an Over-'match for the Allies; and Yeſterday the whole Army, 'except what were left for the Garriſon, march'd away 'from hence.'

From the London Gazette.

Portſmouth, Aug. 22. Yeſterday arriv'd at Spithead his Majeſty's Ship the Hampton-Court, and a Dutch Ship of War, being ſent in by Sir John Balchen, with ſix French Prizes, taken by the Fleet under his Command They were bound from Cape Francois and St. Domingo to Nantz and Bourdeaux; and their Lading conſiſts of Sugar, ſome Indigo, and a little Coffee.

BANKRUPT.

Richard Phillipps, late of the City of Briſtol, Chapman and Dealer in Earthen Ware and Glaſs.

This Day is publiſh'd,

From a Manuſcript finiſh'd by Mr. Jacob about two Months before his Deceaſe (being his laſt Performance) in a neat Pocket Volume, Price bound 1s. 6d.

A Law Grammar; or, Rudiments of the Law: Compiled from the Grounds, Principles, Maxims, Terms, Words of Art, Rules, and Moot-Points of our Law, in a new, eaſy, and very conciſe Method.

For the particular Inſtruction of all young Gentlemen, either at Schools, Colleges, or the Univerſities, or if privately educated, Attornies Clerks, and other Perſons; whereby they will acquire a great deal more uſeful Law-Learning, than by any of the Books yet publiſh'd.

By the late G. JACOB, *Gent.*
Author of the New Law Dictionary.

Lex Neminem cogit ad Vana, ſed inutilia. 1 Inſt.

Printed by Henry Lintot, (Aſſignee of Edw. Sayer, Eſq;) for Aaron Ward, at the King's-Arms in Little-Britain.

N. B. *This Book is alſo printed in the ſame Size with the New Law Dictionary in Folio; in order to bind up with the 5th Edition of that Book, publiſhed this Day.*

BOOKS lately printed for D. BROWNE, *at the Black Swan without Temple-Bar.*

1. THE JEWISH SPY; or, A Tranſlation of *Lettres Juives:* Being a Philoſophical, Hiſtorical and Critical Correſpondence, by Letters, which lately paſs'd between certain Jews in European and Aſiatic *Turky*, with others of that Denomination, travelling through *Spain, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany*, the *Netherlands, Great Britain*, &c. Which treat not only of antient and modern Philoſophy, Hiſtory, and other Parts of Learning, but of the Religion, Sects and Ceremonies in the ſeveral Countries, together with the Manners and Cuſtoms of the Courts and Cities which they travell'd through. Interſpers'd with many curious and diverting Incidents of Love and Gallantry. Faithfully tranſlated from the Original Letters into French, by the Marqueſs D'Argens, and now into Engliſh, with copious Alphabetical Indexes. The 2d Edition, in 5 Vols.

2. Chineſe Letters; or, A Philoſophical, Hiſtorical, and Critical Correſpondence between a Chineſe at Paris and his Friends in China, Muſcovy, Perſia and Japan. By the Author of the Jewiſh Spy.

3. Letters writ by a Turkiſh Spy, who liv'd forty-five Years undiſcover'd at Paris: Giving an impartial Account to the Divan at Conſtantinople of the moſt remarkable Tranſactions of Europe; and diſcovering ſeveral Intrigues and Secrets of the Chriſtian Courts (eſpecially that of France) continued from the Year 1637 to the Year 1682. Written originally in Arabick, tranſlated into Italian, and from thence into Engliſh. The 10th Edition, in 8 Vols.

4. A Tour through the whole Iſland of Great Britain, divided into Circuits or Journies, giving a particular and entertaining Account of whatever is curious or worth Obſervation, viz. 1. A Deſcription of the principal Cities and Towns, their Situation, Government and Commerce. 2. The Cuſtoms, Manners, Diverſions and Employments of the People. 3. The Produce and Improvement of the Lands, the Trade and Manufactures. 4. The Sea-Ports and Fortifications, Courſe of Rivers, &c. 5. The publick Edifices, Seats and Palaces of the Nobility and Gentry, interſpers'd with uſeful Obſervations particularly fitted for the Peruſal of ſuch as deſire to travel over the Iſland. By a Gentleman. The 3d Edition, with very great Additions and Improvements. In 3 Vols.

5. La Belle Aſſemblee: Being a curious Collection of ſome very remarkable Incidents which happen'd to ſome of the firſt Quality in France: Interſpers'd with entertaining and improving Obſervations made by them on ſeveral Paſſages in Hiſtory, both antient and modern. Written in French for the Entertainment of the King, by Madam de Gomez. Now tranſlated into Engliſh; adorn'd with Copper-Plates; the 5th Edition, in 4 Vols.

6. Secret Hiſtories, Novels, and Poems. Written by Mrs. Eliza Haywood. The 4th Edition; in four Vols.

7. Fables and Dialogues of the Dead, written in French by the late Archbiſhop of Cambray, Author of Telemachus; tranſlated into Engliſh from the Paris Edition corrected and reviſed with the Author's own original MSS. The 3d Edition corrected.

8. Poems upon ſeveral Occaſions, by the Rev. Mr. John Pomfret. The 12th Edition corrected, with ſome Account of his Life and Writings; to which are added his Remains.

9. Five Novels tranſlated from the French of M. Segrais, Author of Zayde and the Princeſs of Cleves, viz. 1. The beautiful Pirate, or the conſtant Lovers. 2. Eugenia, or the Force of Deſtiny. 3. Bajazet, or the imprudent Favourite. 4. Montrote, or the happy Diſcovery. 5. Miſtaken Jealouſy, or the Diſguiſed Lovers.

10. The Gentleman's Library; containing Rules for Conduct in all Parts of Life. Written by a Gentleman. The 4th Edition corrected and enlarg'd.

11. Roma Illuſtrata; or, A Deſcription of the moſt beautiful Pieces of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, Antique and Modern, at and near Rome. The 2d Edition corrected.

12. Walſingham's Manual; or prudential Maxims for Statesmen and Courtiers. With Inſtructions for Youth, Gentlemen and Noblemen. By Sir Walter Raleigh, Lord Treaſurer Burleigh, and Cardinal Sermonetta. The 2d Edition.

13. A new Italian Grammar; or, A Guide to the Italian Tongue, in a ſhorter and more eaſy Method than any yet extant: To which is added, A Catalogue of the principal Italian Authors and their Works, and an Account of the beſt Editions of them. By the Rev. Mr. Barton.

14. The Compleat French Tutor, according to the neweſt and moſt conciſe Method. By James Grolleau.

This Day are publiſh'd,

Beautifully printed in a neat Pocket Volume, adorn'd with a Copper-Plate,

(Price bound Three Shillings)

THE SEASONS; a NEW EDITION, carefully corrected: In which are inſerted above 1000 new Lines.

By Mr. THOMSON.

Printed for A. Millar, oppoſite to Katherine-Street in the Strand.

Where may be had,

1. All Mr. THOMSON's Works, printed on a large Letter. In 2 Vols. 8vo Price bound 10s.

2. The few remaining Copies, printed on a ſuperfine Royal Paper, in 2 Vols. 4to. *now* to be had in Sheets for one Guinea.

3. All Mr. MALLET's Poetical Works. Price bound 6s.

4. The Adventures of DAVID SIMPLE: Containing an Account of his TRAVELS through the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, in the Search of a Real Friend. By a Lady. The SECOND EDITION, reviſ'd and corrected, with a Preface by *Henry Fielding*, Eſq; beautifully printed in 2 Vol. 12mo. Price 6s. bound.

5. The Hiſtory and Adventures of Joſeph Andrews, and his Friend Mr. Abraham Adams. By Mr. FIELDING. In 2 Vol. 12mo. The 3d Edit. with Additions, and adorn'd with Cuts. Price bound 6s.

6. Miſcellanies, by H. Fielding, Eſq; In 3 Vol. 8vo. The 2d Edition. Price bound 15s.

7. The Works of John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham; Containing all that were ever publiſh'd of his Grace's, either in Proſe or Verſe. The 3d Edition, with the Addition of his Grace's Character, Laſt Will and Teſtament, &c. 2 Vols. 8vo.

8. The Odes, Epodes and Carmen Seculare of Horace, in Latin and Engliſh. With Notes collected from the beſt Latin and French Commentators. By the Rev. Mr. Philip Francis. 2 Vols. 8vo.

9. The Muſical Miſcellany: Being a choice Collection of Songs, &c. to Muſick for the Violin and Flute, by the moſt eminent Maſters. 6 Vols. 8vo.

10. The Art of preſerving Health. A Poem. In four Books.

11. Poems on ſeveral Occaſions. 2 Vols. 12mo.

12. The Tea Table Miſcellany; or, A Collection of Scots Songs. The 10th Edition, 12mo.

13. The Gentle Shepherd. A Scots Paſtoral Comedy.

The above three by Allen Ramſay.

14. The Œconomy of Love. A Poem. The 3d Edition.

15. The Works of Mr. Henry Needler; conſiſting of Original Poems, Eſſays, Letters, &c. 12mo.

16. Arminius, a Tragedy; prohibited from being acted by the Lord Chamberlain in 1739.

17. The Temple of Taſte. By M. de Voltaire.

Dr. HENRY's Chymical Nervous Medicine,

For the CURE *of* NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Publiſh'd by Vertue of the KING's *Royal Letters Patent; An Abſtract of which is as followeth:*

GEORGE *R.*

GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. to all whom theſe Preſents ſhall come Greeting: Whereas our truſty and well-beloved PETER HENRY, Doctor of Phyſick, in the Pariſh of St. Andrew's, Holborn, in the County of Middleſex, hath found out and made a certain Chymical Remedy, called, *His* NERVOUS MEDICINE *for the* CURE *of Convulſive Fits, Epilepſies, Falling Sickneſs, Tetanies, violent Headachs, Miſts before the Eyes, Pains of the Head, Hyſterick Vapours, Hypochondriacal Melancholy, Faintings, Lowneſs of Spirits, Palpitation, trembling of the Heart, and other Nervous Diſorders*, &c. as a great many of our Subjects have already happily experienc'd, and which will be greatly advantageous to great Numbers more in theſe Nervous Caſes: And we being willing to give Encouragement to an Invention of this Nature, which will ſo much tend for the Publick Good, Know ye therefore, that we, of our ſpecial Grace, and certain Knowledge, and with the Advice of our Privy Council, and in order to make this Remedy more beneficial to the Subjects in general, have moſt graciouſly condeſcended to grant theſe our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great-Britain to Dr. HENRY, the Patentee, with full Power and Authority to Make and Vend the ſame: We do by theſe Preſents require, and ſtrictly command, all our Subjects, directly or indirectly, not to make or put in Practice the ſaid Invention, or any Part of the ſame, nor in any manner counterfeit, imitate, or reſemble the ſame, under Pains and Penalties on ſuch Offenders, to be inflicted for the Contempt of our Royal Command.

Witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter, in the Seventeenth Year of our Reign.

By His Majeſty's Command,
HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

Note, All that is to be ſaid further in this Caſe is, that by long Experience it hath been found the moſt certain Remedy yet diſcovered, for the effectual Cure of the aforeſaid Diſorders; rectifies the vicious Quality of the Blood, diſcharges Wind out of the Stomach and Bowels, ſtirs up the digeſtive Faculty, gives Relief in all Pains of the Head, removes hyſterick Vapours, Faintings, and Lowneſs of Spirits, and many other Nervous Ailments.

It is only to be had in London of Dr. HENRY, the Patentee, in Hatton-Garden; and of Mr. Brown, Bookſeller, in Briſtol, at Seven Shillings the Pint Bottle, including a Box of Pills and a Paper of Cephalick Snuff, which hath been found proper for the more ſpeedy Relief in Pains of the Head.

This Medicine will keep good in any Climate. Allowance to thoſe that ſell again.

LONDON: Printed by J. MERES, in the *Old Baily*, near *Ludgate*; where Letters to the Author and Advertiſements are taken in.